# THE NEW YORK SUN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1866.

Senator Summer's Attack upon the Con

SENATOR SUMMER opposes the representative penement, which lately passed the House, upon the ground that it is "another compromise of human rights." He therefore proposes a simple law of Congress instead of the amendment, declaring that o State shall there be any denial of civil or politcal rights on secount of color, but that all persons shall be equal before the law. By this proposition, Mr. Schwin takes the bold ground that Congress so far as the rights of human beings are concerned, has power to regulate the local institutions of the several States. The difference between Mr. Som ner and the majority of his Radical friends is sumply this: The former accomplishes at a single jump, claiming to be authorized by the Consti stitution, what the latter are making by degrees, through Constitutional amendments. But Mr. SUMMEN's plan is as palpally uncousti-tutional as if it prescribed what the people should eat and wear, and its practical effect would be to place the negroes, North and South, upon an exact equality with the whites that is, it would be unlawful to prohibit the former from any privileges that the latter, as a cleas, enjoy. In New York, for instance, the law requiring a property qualification in respect to negro electors, would be nullified, and the darkies would not only be allowed to vote without distinction, but in the schools, public gatheringseverywhere, they would be exempt from the annoyance of being parceled off by themselves. The Radical programme of THAD. STEVERS is bad enough. ut that of Mr. SUMBER is certainly the most dangerous measure that has yet been introduced n Congress. To the extent indicated it obliterates all constitutional State power, and makes the State Legislatures wholly subservient to the authority of Congress. And this very danger is one which the athers of the Republic endeavored most seudlous ly to guard against. The Constitution explicitly declares that "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." Again it declares that "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." In fact, it is a fundamental principle of the Government, and one which was never disputed, until recently, that the States are sovereign so far as their acts of legislation do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States. Now there is nothing in that instrument that can possibly be construed into an authorization of Mr. SUMERU's measure, and that gentleman fails most completely in his efforts to prove that his resolution is warranted by the Constitution. On the contrary, it is prohibited by the provisions above queted. We hardly think that Congress has yet been sufficiently impregnated with SUMBER Radicalism to entirely ignore the Constitution; but the leading position which Mr. SUMBER occupies in his party, together with the efforts that are making in the House to abridge the power of the Constitution, shows that the old safeguard of the Republic is in imminent danger from the very men who have sworn to faithfully guard and protect it.

# France and Mexico

Is the foreign news published in this morning's SUM, we have the important announcement that she Prench Emperor, in his speech to the Legislasure on the 22d ult., declared that arrangements were making to withdraw the French troops from Mexico. This statement is gratifying, so far as it goes, but it is exceedingly indefinite concerning the time when the withdrawal shall be consummated. It may take Naronson years to complete ois arrangements. He is a wily, crafty monarch, and it is possible that he has thrown out this state ment to tranquilize public opinion in the United states, at the same time intending to quit Mexico at ats leisure. We have frequently given the opinion and now reiterate it, that NaroLeon will not with araw from Mexico and leave MAXIMILIAN to his ate. If he could induce Joseph of Austria to supoly the place of the French troops in Mexico, ther NAPOLEON would doubtless be glad enough to withdraw his soldiers; or if any other circumstance should give him an opportunity to back out without a sacrifice of prestige, he would probably take a speedy advantage of it. But the situation of a Tairs in Mexico will be different from what they are just at this time when the French soldiers take their leave. The speech of the Emperor is that he is not inclined to provoke a quarrel with the United States. Before giving it any further significance, however, we shall wait until his 'arrangements' take some definite shape.

# In Time of Peace Frenare for War

Wa at New York often boast of our vast and powerful fortifications guarding the entrance to our magnificent harbor, and the great commercial mart jof the western continent-works mounting scores of the largest and most effective ordnance known in the world at the present day. Yet, we forget that while we are so well prepared to receive an enemy from seaward, we are in a sadly defenceless condition as far as the passage and en trance by the way of Long Island Sound is concerned. Let us consider our real situation at Throug's Neck. We have a fine looking work of masonry mounting a formidable battery, it is true. but the past four or five years has demonstrated the fact that ships will not be still to be sunk by forts, but will, in spite of torpedoes, chains, piles, an i other obstructions, pass them almost without njury. This being the case, the fort at Throgg's Neck affords us but little real protection. It is true, a work is being erected at Willett's Point on

the Long Island shore, but to pass both these works ould be no greater undertaking than that performed by FARRAGUT at New Orleans, passing, as he did, two works, quite as strong and aided by a score of gunboats and a swarm of fire rafts, guarded also by what for a time seemed an almost impregnable barrier of chains and moored vessels. The attention of Congress should be directed towards guarding the Eastern entrance to Long Island Gardiner's Bay, the rendezvous of the English in our war for independence, is as free to the entrance of an enemy as then, and they would endeavor to occupy and hold it as a base of operations. If our iron clads were frozen up in the Delaware then as now they would avail us nought, and before we could cut them from their ice moorings, the enemy would pounce upon us. Some temporary works if nothing more should be thrown up there now, and a naval depot established at or near the entrance to the flound, where the water is as

A 17

free from ice in January as in June, they would be enabled on the approach of an enemy to sail forth and drive the invader back, and not only prevent an attack upon New York, but the coast line extending from our city up the Councetteut shore, along Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. Operating from Gardiner's Bay an enemy could with east and containty cut off Eastern communistier, greatly to our detriment. As a commerway, Long Island Sound ranks first among these of our country; hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping pass through it annually, and this very important fact alone commends this subject to the houghtful consideration of the country and those who have its best interests at beart.

# Freedmen's Bureau Bill as Passed by the

THE House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill substitutional to the Senate bill which provides for enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. The main features of the measure are substantially the same as that adopted by the Senate. The substitute curtails the salaries of officers of the Bureau, and declares that the act shall not regard as destitute any freedman who, "being able to find employment, could by proper industry and exertion avoid suchdestitution, suffering and dependency." Another new feature is a provision that the Freedmen's Bureau shall rent or purchase lands for the freedmen who are now located on lands that were seized by the Government, and also, that schools and saylums shall be erected for the use of freedmen who may be dependent upon the Bureau. This plan is good for the darkes but had for the Government treasury. There are a great many poor white people who would like to have the Government rent or purchase land for them, and furnish them with schools and asylums when they were indisposed to work But the bill will go back to the Senate, and it may be that further alterations will be made in its

#### More of Fry's Figures.

GENERAL FRY still indulges his old propensity We mean the individual who, in the days of drafts, used to amaze the public with his mysterious method of calculating and apportioning quotas. It seems that the Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom were referred the various propositions for the equalization of soldiere' bounties, applied to General Fay for information concerning the probable expenditure that would be required in order to equalize the bounties according to the three hundred dollar standard. Of course the mathematical prodigy was competent for the task, and after a brief exercise of his genius be informed the Committee that mx hundred million dollars would be the figure needed. It is not publicly known whether the Committee desired General FEY to demonstrate the manner in which he reached so high a sum, but the probability is that they had heard of the experience of this city with General FRY, in the draft times, and that they wisely hold their peace. We have shown, on a previous occasion, that the equalization of bounties could not possibly entail an expenditure of more than one hundred and fifty million dollars, allowing three hundred dollars to be the standard. The whole number of soldiers enlisted during the war was less than three millions, nearly twothirds of whom received the full three hundred dollar bounty. The rest received the one hundred dollar bounty, and hence, to accomplish the equalization, it would only be necessary to pay two hundred dollars each to considerably less than one million of men. We are sorry that the Committee consulted Fay, for we fear that his mysterious figuring may have completely muddled their brains, and that they will be afraid to do anything for the soldiers. It is possible, however, that their minds are clearer than were those of the New York Supervisors, when Fur used to operate upon them. For the sake of the soldiers, we hope so.

# Our Tax System. The Amount of Taxes to be Unised by the General Government This Year, etc.,

No. 1.

Tun Tax Question is, undoubtedly, the great uestion of the day. The Negro Question is defunct. The War Question is settled in favor of Liberty and Union, and the Reconstruction Question is in President Johnson's hands. But the Tax Question presses upon our attention every moment, and is becoming more and more serious in its demands upon the time and consideration of every member of the community. We therefore propose to go entirely through it, and show up every point connected with it, in a way which Now and then we shall have to do some heavy figuring; but as tables of statistics are but dry at the best, we shall avoid them as much as possible, and resort to more pleasing methods of imparting

the requisite information.

The amount of taxes to be raised. This is a question about which there is no difficulty. The amount required to be raised this year ending June 30th, 1866, to support the General Government, is \$719,512,548. This is the amount which Secretary McCulloth estimates the Government will have to expend during the year, and, as with a trifling exception, (the amount received from miscellaneous sources, and from sales of public lands which, together, this year are estimated at about \$49,000,000, all the expenses of Government are paid with monies raised, some time or other, by taxation. This amount, has \$49,000,000, accordingly, represents the sum which will have to be raised in order to pay off this year's expenses of the General Government. But it is not proposed to raise it sil which the year. The Secretary intends to set \$418,609,579 from taxes during the year, and to borrow the remainder on a long credit. Whether this is best or not we shall not dethe requisite information. the General Government. But it is not proposed to raise it all within the year. The Bedresary intends to get \$418,659,579 from taxes during the year, and to borrow the remainder on a long credit. Whether this is best or not, we shall not discuss just now. Some think it better to pay as we go along; others believe in borrowing; but at the outset of our subject, it is better to leave this question unmootes rather than to permit ourselves to be turned saids from the essential enquiry with which we started. That enquiry is the amount of taxes to be raised? We answer \$418,659,579. Now to judge of our collective ability to raise this sum, let us see how much we have paid to the Government in previous years in the form of taxation. The question of State, Township, and Municipal taxes is, for the present, left out entirely. We shall take it up after a while.

In the fiscal year 1656 we paid \$295,503,048 in taxes to the General Government. In 1804 we paid \$212,552,926; in 1803,\$108,185,532; and in 1862, the first fiscal year of the war, \$50,851,728; so that the sum to be raised this year is much greater than

first fiscal year of the war, \$50, \$51,728; so that the sum to be raised this year is much greater than it has ever been yet. There is therefore very little chance of low house-rents or chesp food during the present year. In 1867 we are promised a small reduction; but 186; is a good way off yet. The taxes to be raised in that year, the Secretary of the Treasury estimates as \$576,000,000; but if we have any more war or political disturbances, they may be very much higher.

These sums do not represent our expenditures. From July 1, 1862, to July 1, 1867, our expenditures sum up 4,348 millions, while our taxes only come to the pairry trifle of 1,687 millions, leaving 2,711 millions on credit in the shape of a National D.t.t. The 418 millions to be paid this year by the people to the Government is only that portion of the expanditures of the war which will be paid in

dash. The remainder will be paid by promissory notes of the Government. These notes we call bonds or stocks, and the various issues of them, are aiready familiar to us all, by the names of five-tiwenties, seven-thirties, ten-forties, certificates, tompound-interest-notes, &c.

BOW MECH IS 418 WILLIAMS?

twenties, seven-thirties, ten-forties, certificates, compound-interest-notes, &c.

\*\*Row MUGH is 419 MILLIOMS\*\*

Well, four hundred and eighteen millions is a preity big pile; and it takes a mighty people and a mighty effort to heap is up. I. every man in the city of New York, letteren the ages of 18 and 46 (and biere are some 150.000 of them her.), were to work incessantly for over four years and a half at \$2 a day, only then would they earl as much as four hundred and eighteen million of doilars. If every man in the whole country, while or black, between the ages of 13 and 46, were required to pay this sum directly out of their earnings it would take them, at \$2.50 per day, just 50 working days, or over two months to do it; for there are some six millions of men between those ages in this country. If these four hundred and eighteen millions of doilars of taxes were paid at once, and in gold, they would weigh over two million pounds, or over one thousand tons, and would require one thousand draught horses to drag them in carris—half as much gold as has been mined in all California since digring first commenced in 1848. Coined and packed in bags it would require 18,933 strong men to carry the entire sum; and stored in a house it would require a building 25 fees wile, 30 fees high, and 195 feet long, to accommodate it. Even in paper money it would weigh a great many tons, and would equal almost the entire value of the "greenbacks" in the country. Four hundred and eighteen million of doilars would build a railroad 18,933 miles long, or more than half round the globe, if paid for at the average rate of construction cost of railroads now built. The same sum would be sufficient to confortably contain the cities of New York or Brooklyn, which bowspris and taffrails touching one another, would take up 600 miles of sea room; or it would purchase 209,000 two-story cottage houses, with lots, in the cities of New York or Brooklyn, which bouses would be sufficient to comfortably contain the entire population of both of tho

#### THE TAXES TO RE RAISED THIS YEAR FOR STATE, TOWNSHIP, AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

This question is answered by S. S. Hayes, one This question is answered by b. S. hays
the U. S. Revenue Commissioners in his able and
lucid Report on Texation. He puts the sum of
yearly expenditures for State and Municipal purposes at one hundred and fifty millions dollars.
He does not state how much of it is required to be
asked during the year, and how much of it is inposes at one hundred and fifty millions dollars. He does not state how much of it is required to be raised during the year, and how much of it is intended to be borrowed. He this as it may, an equivalent, more or less correct, is obtained by the people for the tribute thus exacted from them. For this 150 millions they obtain couris of justice, police, prisons, hospitals, poor-houses, reformatories, schools, water, roads, markets, halls of public record, street cleaning (?), &c., &c.,—in a word, justice, security, and other benefis. But for the 418 millions levied by the General Government the people gain but a very small reture. This is owing to the fact that most of it is required for expenditures arising out of the late war. Previous to the war the sum of 80 millions a year was sufficient to enable the Government to discharge all its functions and pay all its expenditures, and it is fair to assume that but for the war, it could do as well now. So that all above that sum is to be attributed to the war. \$719,512,548 is the sum of this year's expenditures (418 millions raised from other sources, and 252 millions borrowed) of which it may be said that fully 600 millions has been entailed upon us by the war. But it must be remembaged also that the results of the war are worth something. Therefore, we cannot well grumble at the burden. We have only to see that the required sum to be raised during the year is within our means, and is distributed equally upon the shoulders of all, in proportion to their ability to pay. Of this more anon.

Taking the sum of 418 millions as one year's

this more anon.

Taking the sum of 418 millions as one year's burden (leaving out the 150 millions of State and Municipal taxation) let us now inquire Who Paysit.

# WHO PAYS THE TAXES?

We have asked this question of a great many people, and no two have given us the same reply. We produce some of their replies verbatim.

Question.—Who pays the taxes?

Answer by Neighbor Jone.—The people, sir; the 32 millions of people in the whole country, sir. 418 millions a year among 82 millions of people amounts to \$13 a year each. It isn't much.

Our Reply.—True, it isn't much if it is equally borne by \$2 millions of people; but this cannot be true. Half of our population is composed of females. They do not pay taxes. Another large portion of our population are infants and youths. Another portion old men who do not work. Many are Indians and negroes. These pay very little, if anything. Some are confined in hospitals and jails. These pay nothing Who then pays the taxes?

Answer by Neighbor Smith .- All classes pay Answer by Neighbor Smith.—All classes pay the taxes except tucse mentioned. They are paid by the six millions of able bodied men, and by one million or thereabouts of working females; say seven millions of people altogether, or one-fifth of the entire population. Those who do not pay it directly, pay it in-firectly, in the food they eas, the clothes they wear, &c. 418 millions a year paid by seven millions of working people, amounts to \$60 a year each.

seven millions of working people, amounts to \$60 a year such.

Our Reply.—Neighbor Smith, you are nearer the mark than neighbor Jones; but you haven't quite hit it. In China the government puts a tax upon tea. The producer of tea charges his tax in its price to the merchant. The merchant again charges it to the shipper. The shipper in turn charges it to the American importer. To the extent, therefore, that Americans consume Chinese tea, they pay a tax to the Chinese government. So it is with our own exports. To the extent that we trade with foreign nations, foreigners pay our taxes. During the facal year 1956, we exported three hundred and ax millions worth of goods. On this, the foreigners who bought them paid some twenty millions of our taxes. But, we also imported goods from abroad in which we also paid the taxes of other governments; yet, as isw other governments are taxed as heavily as we are being taxed at present, we did not probably pay—on the two bugsts and the taxes of other governments; yet, as is not the work of the probably pay—on the two bugsts and the taxes of other governments are taxed as heavily as we are being taxed at present, we did not probably pay—on the two bugsts and the taxes of other governments are taxed as heavily as we are being taxed at present, we did not probably pay—on the two bugsts and the taxes of other governments. governments are said as nearly as we are being taxed at present, we did not probably psy—on the two hundred and thirty-four millions of goods im-ported during the fiscal year 1865—over eight millions of dollars to foreign governments. Im-would give us a clear gain of twelve millions of dollars. Assuming that this year's commerce will would give us a clear gain of tweve millions of dollars. Assuming that this year's commerce will be the same as that of 1865, and deducting the twelve millions of taxes thus aboved on to other nations, it will be seen that seven millions of our people, if they bore the burden equally, would pay love thinged and are millions. r hundred and six millions in taxes. This counts to \$58 each, and this we believe to be the

exact truth.

Neighbor Smith,—But is it borne equally?

Our Reply.—No, it is not. Hunareus and shousands of men pay nothing; and yet, strange to say, these are the largest nominal payers of taxes. For instance, neighbor Brown pays \$20,000 a year taxes to the government. He pays two dollars for every one of the 10,000 gailons of whiskey that he distils each year. But he charges this tax, and a little move, too, in the price of the whiskey when he sells it; so that he really pays nothing at all. In this way the greatest inequality exists; nor is it clear how this inequality can be remedied. If Brown's workmen strike for higher wages, he immediately retainates by charging more for his whiskey, and this see-sawing of responsibility goes on all the time, and only comes to an end when, siter some years, the pendulum, operating slower and slower, comes to a point of rest midway between the two opposing interests. Meanwhile, each alternately gains the advantage; and it is impossible to say at any particular time which side has triumphed.

We have now reached a measurable solution to Neighbor Smith.—But is it borne equally?

We have now reached a measurable solution to our question of Who Pays the Taxes. In a future article we shall endeavor to show the mode of levying and collecting them.

# Financial News, Markets, dec.

York, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 6 P.M .- The afternoon quotations of the general Stock market, compared with those of yesterday afternoon, show a decline in prices of from 1/4 to 1% per cent. Governments were steady with a light business doing. Gold closed at

199%. The loan market was easy but inert at 5 a 6 per cent. The rates for first-class names were 8 a 9. Foreign exchange was lower, leading drawers asking 107% for 60-days' starting, and prime bills were sold as low as 107%. On 'Change to-day Flour was firmer for sound grades, and dull and declining for unsound Wheat was quiet and firm. Corn was dull and lower, Oats were more active and unchanged. Pork was

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#### Cattle Market.

BULL'S HEAD, Feb. 6, 1866

Beeves.—The market opened on Monday with but .000 bullocks in the various pens—being a decrease of 767 in the supply effered this day week. This of 767 in the supply effered this day week. This decrease in the supply, however, does not appear to have in the least affected prices, the stagnation in trade, noticeable for several weeks past, continuing with even increased virulence. Prime cattle still command about 17a18c, net, mediums 14a18c, while the poorest lots of thin, dry cows and old oxen, are willingly disposed of by helders at prices varying from 9a19c. Another cause of the weakness, observable in the prices of the opening day, was the advent at this vard yesterday afternoon of a lot of wet, injured cattle, which the owners were obliged to dispose of at a great sacrifice, and which found ready purchasers, thereby injuring the sale of the more decent specaring cattle. These cattle, some 200 in al, were the survivors of a drove or 300, on board the wrocked ferry boas Kill Von Kull, of the New Jersey Ceutal R. R., which was upset at the \$60 to 40th street, in this city, Sunday afternoon. This lot consisted prime pally of Ohio cattle, consigned ma'nly to Mr. John Mosa. One tot of 8c extra Ohio Duchams, construed to Mr. John Boggs, was entirely loss.

\*\*Core and Calues.\*\*—The extremely hish rates at which mileh cows are held has greatly restricted the trade. few calls being made, and only for choice stock. Prices rule as last quoted, Venis are sice held as last quoted, viz. 6-618c for common tofur me.

\*\*Sheep and Lambs.\*\*—The heavy supply of sheep carried over from last weeks market has already received heavy additions, completely over stocking the marke, and the reby sending prices downward for his of the beas its of illinos sheep, averaging about 102 lbs. no calls out, 7c; good sneep, 66a7c, and thin, poor lots at about 5ke peri lo.

\*\*Swine.\*\*—This branch of the market is unchanged, prices ruline as last quoted at 10%a10%c for corn red live, and dressed at 125a12%c.

\*\*Flour and Grains.\*\*

\*\*New York, Feb. 6, 1866. decrease in the supply, however, does not appear to

Flour and Grain.

Flour - Prices for State are more active. Enperfine State, 87 0087 40; Extra do at \$7 7088 85; Western Extra—low grades—at \$7 808 20; shipping Ohio at \$8 4008 85; St. Louis, \$11 2085 15 25; low grades—at \$87 808 20; shipping Ohio at \$8 4008 85; St. Louis, \$11 2085 15 25; low grades of Canada Extra at \$7 808 75; and good to superfine Southern, at \$9 008410 10.

Grain.—The wheat market is without change. Milwaukse Club being quoted at \$8 - 28 - ; Amber Milwaukse Club being quoted at \$8 - 28 - ; Amber Milwaukse, \$17 481 77; Chicaco Spring, 35 - . Outs.—Are duil. Sales of Canadian at - 20 1000 20 for deree and Southern; State, 76257c, and 43247c for support.

for unsound.

Corn.—This market is dull and lower. Western unsound being quoted at —a77—e, and cound mixed
Western, in store, 81a82c; affoat, 84c; Jersey Yellow, Suc; Southern Yellow,—

# The Hay Market.

New York. Feb. 6, 1856.

New York. Feb. 6, 185

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

A .- It is a fact, and one Trial will convince you that Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor cures Burns, Piles, Corns, Bunions, Rheumatism, Frost Bites and Skin Diseases. For sale by all Druggists and at Depot, 43 Liberty st. N. Y. at 25c. a box. 324

A Reliable Remedy.-For Expelling worms so common with young children will be found in B.own's "Vermifuge Comfita." or Worm Lozenges, which are pleasant to the taste, and no child will refuse to take them. The combination of ingredients used in making the "Comfits" is such as

Agents Wanted to Sell The New Book. History of the Plots and Crimes of the Great Conspir-ac, to overthrow Liberty in America. Price \$2. For terms Cauvassers can address John Smith Dye, 100 Broadway, N. Y.

terms Canvassers can address John Smith Die, 100 Broadway, N. Y.

Neuralgia and All Pains in the Head or face are instantly relieved by one dose of Metalie's Great Rheumatic Remedy.

Choice Pear Trees for Sale at a Sacrifice.—The subscriber, desirous of thimning out his extensive pear orchards, offers for sale at one haif the usual prices, over two thousand choice Dwarf and Standard Pear Trees, of the Bartiett, Louise Boune de Jersey and Duchesse d'Angouleme varieties, from three to seven years old, and in bearing condition. Parties desirous of purchasing can give the trees a personal inspection. All orders by mail will be piomptly attended to. William Y. BEACH, Wallingford, New Haven Co., Conn.

Wheeler & Wilson Lock Stitch Sewing

Wheeler & Wilson Lock Stitch Sewing (achine and Button Hole Machine, 625 Broadway, 330 Howe Sewing Machine Company. No 629 Broadway, N. Y. Elias Howe, Jr., President. Agents

# DEATHS.

CAPEWELL—On Tuesday, 6th inst, after a short tilness. Charles Amos Capeweil, the only son of Richard and Barah Jane Capeweil, aged 4 years and 15 days.

The friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence. 34

to attend the funeral, from h Downing st, at 1 o'clock, Feb. 8. to strend the functua, how as a strend the functual bowning st, at 1 o'clock, Feb. 8.

CONWAY—On Tuesday, Feb. 6th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., John Conway, a native of the Farish of Kildy-aart, Co Clare, Ireland, in the S3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the functal, from his late residence, S:9 East 9th st. on Thursday afternoon, sh hinst, at 1 o'clock, Clare and Limerick papers please copy.

please copy.

CROSBEY-In Brooklyn, Bridget Crosby, mother to Catharine and Mary Ann Crobby.

Will be buried on Wednesday, reb. 7, at 2% c/clk, Her remains will be taken from the residence of her brother, Michael Shanley, Carroll at, to Fiatbush, for interment. The friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend.

for interment. The lifetant of the forespectfully invited to attend.

CURBAN—At 2 o'clock, on Tuesday morning. Feb. 6, of latent scarletins, Margaret, the youngest dauchter of James and Margaret Curran, and grand-daughter of the late James and Dora Curran, of Screpplestown, Dublin Co., Ireland, agod 1 year, 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 16 Greenwich at, this Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Dublin papers please copy.

copy.

CURRY—On Tuesday, 6th inst, Catharine Curry, daughter of Peter and Elien Curry, aged 6 months.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother, and brother-in-law, Cornelius Horsan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 8th inst, at 1 o'clock, from 174 kass 25th st, bet, 1st and 24 aves.

### DEATHS.

HOFMANN—On Menday, Feb. 5, after a short filness, Doris Louisa, Leioved daughter of Nicholas and Poris Hofmann, and 2 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents 112 keymond at on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 8, at 2 o'ciccle, without further nestice. The temains will be brought to Cyp. csr Hind Cometery.

McGOVERN—After a short but severe Peter McGovern, a native of Co. Caven Peter McGovern, a native of Co. Caven Peter McGovern, a native of Co. Caven Peter McGovern of the severe part of

He can all our sorrows heal.

The relatives and friends of the samily are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Patrick O'Neil, 255 East 15th st. on Thursday afternoon, the 5th inst. at 1 o'clock.

#### TRADE NOTICES.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE DRY Dock Practical Painters Association will be held as their ball, 21 ave. D. on this evening at 7.4 o'clock, Punctual attendance is required. PETER HAM-MERSMITH, Prest., CHAS. H. OPDYKE, Sec. 54

BRICKLAYERS' P. AND B. UNION-THE RICKLAYERS' P. AND B. UNION—THIS recular monthly meeting of this Society will be held on Wednesday evening. Feb. 7th, at 1% o'clock, cor, of 26% street and 2d ave. A full attendance is requested, as we nominate officers for the ensuing term. Members in arrears are hereby nor-fined to pay their dues. The New York Society, No. 2: also the Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City delegates are requested to attend this meeting. By order, P. W. BRAZILL, Free. M. J. DALY. Rec. Sec.

BROOKLYN TAILORS' TRADE PROTECT Stive and Benevoient Union.—All members of the society are hereby notified to attend the regular monthly meeting, on this Wednesday evenion at 7% o'clock, at their hall 369 Fulton at. Functual attendance is requested as important business will be brought up for your action. By order of the 80-clety. B. KINKEL Pres. M. DEELY, Sec. 124 CIGAR MAKER'S UNION—A REGULAR monthly meeting will be held at 132 Heater this evening, Feb. 7th, at 7% o'clock. E. MACABE, President.

NOTICE TO BOSS MASONS, PLASTERor and others—whom it may concern.—That on and after the first Monday in March. 1965, the wares of the Operative Plasterers of New York will be \$3.56 per day, by order of the Soulety, JoHn ENNIS, President JOHN TIERNEY, Rec. Bec. 375

NOTICE—CARPENTERS' UNION NO. 4 will meet at their representations.

NOTICE—CARPENTERS' UNION NO. 4
will meet at their rolms corner of 8th ave. and
18th st, this evening. Members are requested as
attend, as the 8-hour question will be brought forward, by order of the Committee.

PACKING BOXMAKERS, ATTENTION.

—The regular monthly meeting will be held at
193 Bowery this Wednesday evening, Feb. 7-b.
Punctual attendance. The question of organiz ag
shop meeting will be again discussed. H. A. Will'e
1TELD, Prest.; A. H. PENSON, Sec.

### SOCIETY NOTICES.

A GRAND PUBLIC METTING OF THE Young Men's F. M. T. A. B. Society, No. 2 of Brooklyn, E. D. will be held this evening in their hall, cor. South 2d and 4th sits. Spe king by Messra, Dickerson, Davis and Vacciand. Singing by Messra, Drank E. Trylor, Nach, Lampdon, Hathaway and others. A grand time is expected. Come one, come all and help inaugura e our new officers. By order, P. LANGAN, Pres., CHARLES MURTAGH, Reakee.

A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING OF the Father Mathew T. A. B. Society. No. 1, of Jersey City, will be held in Washington Hall, corner Newark and Jersey venues. Wednesday, Feb. 7th, at 7 o'clock. Speaking by Mr. F. Purcell and others. Shering by J. Conroy, Tumbierty and P. McDonad, JOHN DUNN, Pres't. J. CULLEN, Sec'y. 121

A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING OF the Young Men's Father Mathow T. A. M. B. Society, No. 5, will be held this evening at their field, cor 29d at and 1st ave. Speakers—Mesers, t. C. Camphell, Lyuch and Concaunon. Singing by Mesers. Mullen, Lindsey, Wilson, Fagan, Birch and Asworthe, sieo Miss Cannavan, puffs and A. Brown, JNO. SHARKEY, Pres. P. DOOLEY, Rec. Sec. 19 TATHER MATHEW T. A. T. B. SOCILTY
No. 3, Brooklyn, E. D., will hold their regula
monthly meeting this evening, at 7% o'clock. Pune
thal attendance of all memilers is requested, JAMEFLETCHER, Prost. BRYAN MAHONY, Rec.

PATHER MATHEW T. A. B. S., NO. 50 New York, will hold a public meeting at Haid 54th at. and Sih ave, Wednes by and Sunday eventings at 7 celeck. F. R. Purcell, ex-Prest, and John Mctaff ey of Groenpoint, will address the meeting Good singers will be present. JAMES O'REILLY, Prest. DANIEL KERWIN, R. S.

PATHER MATHEW T. A. B. NO. 6, N. Y. will hold a grand Temperance meeting in their hall cor of 35d at, and 2d sve, this evening, at I o'clock. Speaking by Mr. John Cromin and others, Singing by Messers. Wilson, Cole, Waish, also Miss Foy. Miss Morrow and others. PETER CURRY. Pres.: MICHAEL F. GORMAN, Sec. 125

NEW YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association, 161 Fifth ave, cor 22d. Devotional (Congresational) singing meeting this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms, led by Mr. L. P. Thateber, Ladies and gentlemen invited.

NEPUTNE DIVISION NO. 3, SONS OF Trinverance, will hold a public meeting at Gro-Hall, 187 Bowery, this Wednesday evening, at 'clock. Eloquen's speakers and popular vocali-will be present. N. B.—Our grand 'ten perance monstration will take place at 65 East Broadwa Monday, Feb. 12th, of which due notice will be re-en. CHAS. LOWRIE, Pres.; JOHN GLOVE Vice; J. P. HOWE, Sec.

# AUCTION NOTICES.

AUCTION-IN CONSEQUENCE OF RE A moval, I offer my selected stock of crocker china and glass ware, fancy goods, lamps, &c., sacrifice. Now is your chance to huy cheap at H BALLIWIN'S 65 Bowery, cor. of Canal st. 425

J. JENKINS, AUCT., WILL SELL A e auction on Wednesday, Feb. 7th at 1 celes at 140! Broadway, horses, carriages, warons, jagged 1 doctor's gig and phearon, 7 rond wagons, sig robes, bells, single and double harness, 1 bay ho 1 brown horse.

JAMES M. MILLER, AUCT'R-OFFICE JAMES M. MILLER, AUCT'R—OFFICE
Pinest, New York, Executor's sale of value
productive real estate in Brooklyn, Eastern Destr
JAMES M. MILLER will sell as auction on Mone
Feb. 12th, as 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales ro
111 Broadway, under the direction of the execuof the late Grover C. Furman, dreessed, the followvaluable productive property, in fee simple, vFrame dwelling hone and lot, 145 third st. do,
Fourth st; do, 77 South 1st st; do, 97 South 1st.;
99 South 1st st; do, 70 Bouth West; do, 12 Bouth 26
brick store and dwelling, 136 Fourth st; do, 140 Fourth st; do, 140 Fourth st; do, 142 Fourth st; do
dwelling house, N. E. cor, 3d and South 1st sts;
97 Broadway; do, 99 Broadway. Terms at ea.
For maps and further particulars inquire at
office of the auctioneer, 28 Pine st, N. Y.

287

M. DOUGHEY, AUCTED.

M DOUGHTY, AUCTR, WILL SEL IV. this day, at 10% o'clock, at salesroom No. Nasaus st, a scoursi assortment of household furniture, carpets, solas, chairs, bureaus, wabstar bedsteads, mattrasses, jounges, cooking range, nots, & &c.

DAWNBROKER'S SALE-JOHN MORT MER. 15 East Broadway, will sell to-n (Thursday; Feb. S.h, 4c0 lots women's clothic other goods too numerous to mention. By or McALEENAN. 69 Mulberry st. Friday, Feb. 8, order of P. FREEL, 67 Grand 84, Williamsbur

R. R. ROLLINS, AUCT., WILL SEL of secondhand furniture, carpets, olicioth, beds at ledding bed room, dining room and kitchen furniture, the secondhand furniture for the second s

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCT'R, OFFICE W Chatham Square, Mortgage sale on at 10 o'clock, at No. 7 Bonery, up stairs, paintings, carpets, cottage suits, marbe top tables, bedding, bedateads, &c. T. P. TE. Attorney for Mortgagee.

WM. WITTERS, AUCT'R. WILL SET this day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canai st. carpets, beds, bedding, &c., of a large house; tapestry carpets, slightly damaged.

\$5,000 WORTH OF LADIES To tory which was sold out by the Sheriff; will no sold at wholesale or retail, at half their value:
4 Herring's sales, at 477 Pearl st, in the clo